

through the migration of the caribou. It doesn't bother them. Trucks stop, and so forth. The greatest danger to the caribou is people running them down with snow machines and shooting them.

We have what we call the Gwich'in people. They are a fine group who live partially in Canada, at Old Crow, and over at Fort Yukon on our side. So they cross the border. This group many years ago proposed to lease some of their land on the Alaska side for oil drilling. We have the situation of the individual members on the leases. Unfortunately, there was not any interest because the geology wasn't very promising. So the oil industry did not choose to take them up on their leases. Of course, now they don't acknowledge they were ever willing to lease their land.

I just point that out as a bit of inconsistency. It is just part of the history, and we move on from there. But the difference is the Gwich'in people are two groups: The Gwich'in people themselves and the Gwich'in steering committee, which is funded by the national environmental groups, such as the Sierra Club. They, unfortunately, have a significant voice. And much of that voice is fear. They put fear in these people; that if we have this development up in ANWR, the livelihood and the dependence on the porcupine caribou herd will be sacrificed to the point they will lose their subsistence.

The other group is a little more open. To make my point—and I think it is important—if you look at the other map, the one showing the top of the world, you will see Alaska over here, and you see Barrow above Prudhoe Bay. This is our northern most community. It is a large Eskimo village.

What they have been able to do is, they formed a borough or a county. They formed their regional corporations. They formed their village corporations. They tax the oil activity. They tax the pipeline. They have the finest schools in the United States. They have indoor recesses. You can't believe it. They have health care.

Every child has an opportunity for a full-blown college education from the revenues that come in to the Eskimo people. They manage. They have become the strongest capitalists that I have ever seen. They do not have time for the inefficiencies of the Federal Government. It has been an extraordinary transition because they have a revenue stream. Their traditions of whaling are maintained.

What they have done is, they have invited the Gwich'ins up to see their standard of living on three occasions. The Gwich'ins almost came the last time, until the Gwich'ins' steering committee said: You can't go. You can't break the heritage. This is the influence, if you will, unfortunately, that exists.

Because the Barrow people now have educational opportunities, they have a choice. They can follow subsistence—hunting and fishing—they can go to college; they can move into jobs in the oil industry. There is very little employment in the Gwich'in area. That is their own business. I respect their choice. What I don't respect is the influence of the outside groups that use them. That is what I object to.

That is what a lot of this debate is all about because, as I said before—and the bottom line is—the environmental community needs this issue. They are milking it for all it is worth. A few of us are trying to bring in the realities that the arguments today against opening ANWR are the same arguments that were used against opening Prudhoe Bay 27, 28 years ago.

That is the extent of my harangue at this late hour, to try to put in perspective the debate. When my colleagues come to this floor and say: I am going to filibuster the issue, I think they ought to address the issue. I think they ought to go up and see for themselves. And I think they have an obligation to address the alternatives because you are not going to conserve your way out of this energy crisis. I think all of us who are realistic recognize that. We are going to need all of our sources of energy. We are going to need all of our technology. We are going to have to come together on reality.

There are two other things I wish to say. One is people might say, Senator MURKOWSKI, this is only a 6-month supply based on the reserves.

First of all, nobody knows what is in there. But let's say it is a 6-month supply. When you say that, that is assuming there is not going to be any other oil produced in the whole United States, in the gulf, or any place else for 6 months—pretty significant—no trains, no boats, no airplanes.

If you turn it around—and from my point of view—if we do not allow the development, that is like saying this country is not going to have 6 months' worth of oil for its trains, so forth and so on.

So you can flip that ridiculous argument around and it still comes out a ridiculous argument. So I do not put much significance in it, but, nevertheless, it is one of the arguments that is used.

Remember Prudhoe Bay? Ten billion barrels was the estimate. They have gotten 12 billion barrels already, and they are still kicking 1 million barrels a day. The technology is there, and certainly the need is. Again, I appeal to my colleagues who are still with us at this late hour, and all my colleagues, to recognize the national security interests of this country. And when—and at what point—we become vulnerable to imports, we have to consider what it does to the security of this Nation. We have already fought one war over oil.

To me, that sends a pretty strong message.

I will simply recall the remarks of our friend and former colleague, Senator Mark Hatfield, who said: One of the reasons I support opening ANWR is I will never support sending another member of our Armed Forces into harm's way in the Mideast in a war over oil.

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#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2001

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Monday, February 26. I further ask consent that immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and immediately following the reading of George Washington's Farewell Address by Senator ALLEN of Virginia, the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business until 4 p.m., to be divided in the following fashion: First, Senator MURKOWSKI will have from the completion of the Farewell Address to approximately 2:30 p.m.; Senator MILLER, 2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.; Senator Cleland, 3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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#### PROGRAM

Mr. MURKOWSKI. When the Senate reconvenes on Monday, February 26, Senator ALLEN will be recognized to read Washington's Farewell Address. Following the address, there will be further morning business until 4 p.m. During Monday's session, the Senate may also consider any legislative or executive items available for action.

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#### DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL OF H.R. 2

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2 and that the bill be referred jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, to the Committees on the Budget and Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2001

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of H. Con. Res. 32.

*February 15, 2001*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

**2191**

There being no objection, the Senate,  
at 5:27 p.m., adjourned until Monday,  
February 26, 2001, at 12 noon.

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NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by  
the Senate February 15, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PAUL D. WOLFOWITZ, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY  
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE RUDY F. DE LEON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SEAN O'KEEFE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY DIREC-  
TOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,  
VICE SYLVIA M. MATHEWS.

CONFIRMATION

EXECUTIVE NOMINATION CON-  
FIRMED BY THE SENATE FEB-  
RUARY 15, 2001:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
JOE M. ALLBAUGH, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.